NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & WM. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2482.]

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY the 6th of NOVEMBER next, at XI o'clock A. M. on LYON'S Wharf.

THE Ship HOPE, as she came from sea, now lying at said wharf, burthen 162 Tons, a remarkable fast sailer, and can be sent to sea at a small expence.—Terms liberal, and made known at the time and place of Sale.

HENRY BULL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Oct. 28 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, HENRY J. HUDSON Master, has excellent accommodations, and will sail about the 10th of November.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board at Gyles's Wharf, or to

C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport, October 27. 1809.

TEAS, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2, *Church-street.*

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Newport, Oct. 28, 1809.

Watches, Watch-Makers' and Jewellers' Tools, Materials, &c.

THOMAS & BENJAMIN DEMILT,

No. 156, *Water-Street, New-York.*

OFFER for Sale on the most reasonable terms, the following articles selected by one of the Firm at the Manufactories, and purchased for cash, viz :—Chronometers; detached, duplex, patent lever, horizontal, double balance wheel, and a great variety of verge Watches, of different prices; caremgoram and cornelian seals, most fashionable patterns; gilt chains; seals and keys; silk watch strings; best prepared oil for watches; a general assortment of clock and watch springs; watch glasses, dials and verges; steel wire assorted round and square; pinion do. do. of 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12; click and brass wire; brass for fusees and barrels; roll'd cast steel for repeating work; watch bolts and springs for English and French watches; gold and metal hands, assorted from size No. 3 to 12 some with very small sockets, suitable for French watches; watch pinions of 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12; clock do. forged and brass works; do. movements; watch and clock makers, jewellers and silver-smiths files of a superior quality, very superior hand saw, cross cut and mill saw do; blue stone for jewellers; turkey stone slips; 2, 3 and 4 row watch brushes; 2½ and 4 inch time piece dials; Geneva draw plates; do. pivot piles, and an extensive assortment of clock and watch makers and jewellers tools.

New-York, October 16, 1809.

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☞ The House may be well-known by its end fronting the street, and the sign of a Bunch of Grapes.

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WILLETT CARPENTER. } *Com'rs.*

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South Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, *BROAD STREET, BOSTON.*

OFFER for Sale at low prices, a very general assortment British Piece GOODS, principally received by recent arrivals at New-York and Boston, and comprising a large amount of Woollen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, with many articles which have been hitherto scarce and prohibited.—In particular, just received from Scotland, a handsome variety plain and fancy Muslins of all descriptions.

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OFFER for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 71 & 73, Thames-street, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials; &c. &c.—*Also*, 600 wt. Cheese, of a superior quality, suitable for family use; a few kegs Negro-head Tobacco; Likewise fresh Flour by the barrel.

They transact Commission business. Those who are pleased to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmost exertions in their behalf.

BENJAMIN B HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE,
No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye, and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors, among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins.—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavista Do.—*Also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards—*Just received*, 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 6 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware.—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company, in possession, will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread rating, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport Sept. 1 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are required to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership.—Creditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the ship Mary-Ann, Russell, at Providence, from Liverpool.—London dates to Sept. 12, 1809.

Official Letters from Spain.

From the London Gazette of Sept. 9.

DOWNING STREET, SEPT. 7.

DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Truxillo, Aug. 21.

MY LORD,—When I marched from Talavera on the 3d instant, with a view to oppose the French corps which we had heard had passed through the Puerro de Banos, and had arrived at Plasencia, Sir R. Wilson was detached upon the left of the army, towards Escalona; and before I marched on that morning, I put him in communication with the Spanish General Cuesta, who it had been settled was to remain at Talavera. I understood that Gen. Cuesta put Sir Robert in communication with his advanced Guard, which retired from Talavera on the night of the 4th.

Sir R. Wilson, however, did not arrive at Valada till the night of the 4th, having made a long march through the mountains; and as he was then six leagues from the bridge of Arzo Bispo, and had to cross the high road from Oropesa to Talavera, of which the enemy was in possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arzo Bispo, and he determined to move by Venta St. Julien and Centinella towards the Tietar, and across that river towards the mountains which separate Castile from Estremadura.

Some of Sir R. Wilson's despatches having missed me, I am not aware by which of the passes he went through the mountains, but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banos on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French corps of Marshal Ney, which, with that of Soult, returned to Plasencia on the 9th, 10th and 11th; that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca.

I inclose Sir R. Wilson's account of the action. He has been very active, intelligent, and useful, in the command of the Portuguese and Spanish corps with which he was detached from this army.

Before the battle of the 28th of July, he had pushed his parties almost to the gates of Madrid, with which city he was in communication; and he would have been in Madrid if I had not thought it proper to call him in, in expectation of that general action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the enemy on the right of his army; and throughout the service, showed himself to be an active and intelligent partizan, well acquainted with the country in which he was acting, and possessing the confidence of the troops which he commanded.

Being persuaded that his retreat was not open by Arzo Bispo, he acted right in taking the road he did, with which he was well acquainted; and although unsuccessful in the action which he fought, (which may be well accounted for, by the superior numbers and description of the enemy's troops,) the action, in my opinion, does him great credit.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Sir R. WILSON's Letter.

Miranda de Castenar, Aug. 13, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that I was on march yesterday morning on the road of Grenadelia from Aldea Neuva, to restore my communication with the allied army, when a peasant assured us that a considerable quantity of dust which we perceived in the road of Plasencia, proceeded from the march of a body of the enemy.

I immediately returned and took post in front of Banos, with my pickets in advance of Aldea Neuva, selecting such points for defence as the exigency of the time permitted.

The enemy's cavalry advanced on the high road, and drove back my small cavalry posts; but a picket of Spanish infantry, which I had concealed, poured in on the cavalry a steady and well directed fire, that killed and wounded many of them.

The 200 Spanish infantry in advance of Aldea Neuva continued, under the direction of Col. Grant and their officers, to maintain their ground most gallantly, until the enemy's cavalry and chasseurs a cheval, in considerable bodies, appeared on both flanks, when they were obliged to retreat.

The enemy's chasseurs a ceval and cavalry advanced in great numbers in every direction, and pushed to cut off the legion posted between Aldea Neuva and Banos; but, by the steady conduct of officers and men, the enemy could only advanced gradually, and with a very severe loss from the commanding fire thrown on them.

The Merida battalion, however, having given way on the right, a road was laid open

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At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE,

No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye, and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors, among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins.—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavista Do.—*Also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—*Just received*, 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 6 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware.—*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company, in possession, will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport Sept. 1 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved, All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership.—Creditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

LATE
Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the ship Mary-Ann, Russell, at Providence, from Liverpool.—London dates to Sept. 12, 1809.

Official Letters from Spain.

From the London Gazette of Sept. 9.

DOWNING STREET, SEPT. 7.

DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Truxillo, Aug. 21.

MY LORD,—When I marched from Talavera on the 3d instant, with a view to oppose the French corps which we had heard had passed through the Puerro de Banos, and had arrived at Plasencia, Sir R. Wilson was detached upon the left of the army, towards Escalona; and before I marched on that morning, I put him in communication with the Spanish General Cuesta, who it had been settled was to remain at Talavera. I understood that Gen. Cuesta put Sir Robert in communication with his advanced Guard, which retired from Talavera on the night of the 4th.

Sir R. Wilson, however, did not arrive at Valada till the night of the 4th, having made a long march through the mountains; and as he was then six leagues from the bridge of Arzo Bispo, and had to cross the high road from Oropesa to Talavera, of which the enemy was in possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arzo Bispo, and he determined to move by Venta St. Julien and Centinella towards the Tietar, and across that river towards the mountains which separate Castile from Estremadura.

Some of Sir R. Wilson's despatches having missed me, I am not aware by which of the passes he went through the mountains, but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banos on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French corps of Marshal Ney, which, with that of Soult, returned to Plasencia on the 9th, 10th and 11th, that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca.

I inclose Sir R. Wilson's account of the action. He has been very active, intelligent, and useful, in the command of the Portuguese and Spanish corps with which he was detached from this army.

Before the battle of the 28th of July, he had pushed his parties almost to the gates of Madrid, with which city he was in communication; and he would have been in Madrid if I had not thought it proper to call him in, in expectation of that general action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the enemy on the right of his army; and throughout the service, showed himself to be an active and intelligent partizan, well acquainted with the country in which he was acting, and possessing the confidence of the troops which he commanded.

Being persuaded that his retreat was not open by Arzo Bispo, he acted right in taking the road he did, with which he was well acquainted; and although unsuccessful in the action which he fought, (which may be well accounted for, by the superior numbers and description of the enemy's troops,) the action, in my opinion, does him great credit.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Sir R. WILSON's Letter.

Miranda de Castenar, Aug. 13, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that I was on march yesterday morning on the road of Grenadelia from Aldea Neuva, to restore my communication with the allied army, when a peasant assured us that a considerable quantity of dust which we perceived in the road of Plasencia, proceeded from the march of a body of the enemy.

I immediately returned and took post in front of Banos, with my pickets in advance of Aldea Neuva, selecting such points for defence as the exigency of the time permitted.

The enemy's cavalry advanced on the high road, and drove back my small cavalry posts; but a picket of Spanish infantry, which I had concealed, poured in on the cavalry a steady and well directed fire, that killed and wounded many of them.

The 200 Spanish infantry in advance of Aldea Neuva continued, under the direction of Col. Grant and their officers, to maintain their ground most gallantly, until the enemy's cavalry and chasseurs a cheval, in considerable bodies, appeared on both flanks, when they were obliged to retreat.

The enemy's chasseurs a ceval and cavalry advanced in great numbers in every direction, and pushed to cut off the legion posted between Aldea Neuva and Banos; but, by the steady conduct of officers and men, the enemy could only advanced gradually, and with a very severe loss from the commanding fire thrown on them.

The Murida battalion, however, having given way on the right, a road was laid open,

which cut behind our position, and I was obliged to order a retreat on the heights above Banos, when I was again necessitated to detach a corps, in order to scour the road of Monte Major, by which I saw the enemy directing a column, and which road turned altogether the Puerto de Banos, a league in our rear.

At this time, Don Carlos Marquis de Estrague came up with his battalion of light infantry in the most gallant manner, took post along the heights commanding the road of Banos, which enabled me to send some of the Merida battalion on the mountains on our left commanding the main road, and which the enemy had tried to ascend.

The battalion of light infantry, the detachment of the legion on his right, continued, notwithstanding the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, to maintain their ground; but at six o'clock in the evening, three columns of the enemy mounted the height on our left, gained it, and poured such a fire on the troops below that longer defence was impracticable, and the whole was obliged to retire on the mountain on our left, leaving open the main road, along which a considerable column of cavalry immediately poured.

The battalion of Seville had been left at Berjar with orders to follow me next day, but when I was obliged to return and the action commenced, I ordered it to Puerto Banos, to watch the Monte Major Road and the heights in the rear of our left.

When the enemy's cavalry came near, an officer and some dragoons called out to the Commanding Officer to surrender, but a volley killed him and his party, and then the battalion proceeded to mount the heights, in which movement it was attacked and surrounded by a column of cavalry, and a column of infantry, but cut its way and cleared itself, killing a great many of the enemy, especially of his cavalry.

The enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great expedition; I lament that I could no longer arrest his progress, but, when the enormous superiority of the enemy's force is considered, and that we had no artillery, and that the Puerte de Banos on the Estremaduran side is not a pass of such strength as the side of Castille, especially without guns, I hope that a resistance for nine hours, which must have cost the enemy a great many men, will not be deemed inadequate to our means.

I have to acknowledge the services rendered me on the occasion by Col. Grant, Major Reiman, Don Fermon Marques, Adj. Major, of the dragoons of Pavia, Capt. Charles and Mr. Bolman; and to express the greatest approbation of two companies of the Mareda Battalions advanced in front, and of the Commanding Officer and Soldiery of the Battalions of Seville, and the Portuguese Brigade. I have already noticed the distinguished conduct of Don Carlos, and his Battalion merits the highest encomiums.

I have not yet been able to collect the returns of our loss. From the nature of mountain warfare, many men are missing who cannot join for a day or two, but I believe the enemy will only have to boast that he has achieved his passage, and his killed and wounded will be a great diminution of his victory.—I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT WILSON,

Sir A. Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Despatches were received last night from Lord Wellington which state, that his Lordship pursuing his retreat from Truxillo, had reached Elvas. It was supposed that he meant to proceed to Abrantes, while General Beresford retreated to Castel Branco.

Our troops have thus abandoned Spain, leaving behind them an impression both upon the minds of the Spaniards and of the French, highly to their honour. There are, however, some among us who seem most anxious to shift all the fault from the shoulders of the Junta and to lay it upon our General—who are desirous of having Lord Wellington considered as the author of the embarrassments that produced our retreat, and who call in question the propriety of his elevation to the Peerage. With singular inconsistency, they are angry with any one who blames the negligence and inactivity of the Junta, and yet would have had Lord Wellington place not the slightest reliance upon the promises made him by the Junta to send regular and abundant supplies to his army. As he was fighting their battles, it was impossible for him to imagine that they would neglect feeding his troops, and in the persuasion that the promises he had received would be fulfilled, he advanced and beat double his numbers. If he had incurred the risk of being surrounded by his enemy, if there had been disorder in his march, his conduct would have required explanation; but when we consider the perfect freedom in which he conducted his movements, and that he staid ten days at one place, (Jaraicejo,) very near the French on the Tagus, we really cannot but view the attack upon him as wholly unfounded.

The following summary of Foreign news, is copied from the Boston Centinel of Wednesday last:—

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our London dates, by an arrival in Providence, are brought down to the 12th September. No information of settled Peace between Austria and France, had then been received.—negotiation it was true continued; but the preparations for renewed war, on sides. We had remarked a long fastidence in the French papers on the subheir late "*great Ally.*"—It was the last dates, that Alexander had rage at some conduct of his brocon, with respect to the division —that a coolness had ensued beimperors;—that Alexander had made peace with Sweden, without insisting on the exclusion of British commerce from Swedish ports, and that Prussia had been instigated by Russia, to assume a pigmy part of war; and had called Baron Hardenberg, a strong anti-gallician to her councils. Such were the reports.—Whether history or fable, time must determine.

The accounts from the interior of Germany are less problematical. The Tyrolese, Voralbergers, and other mountaineers near the Alps, had again resorted to arms to oppose French Tyranny.—Another William Tell, in the person of Andrew Hoffer, had appeared at their head; they had had frequent rencounters with detachments of French and Bavarian troops; and had compelled the most veteran Marshal of the French Empire (old Lefebvre) to retreat from their country into the bishopric of Salzburg. These Patriots appeared inveterate; and to bid defiance to any force Napoleon, or his Bavarian ally, could spare to oppose them. Should war recommence on the Danube, they will make powerful devastations on Napoleon's rear.

The *late* Expedition to Holland, was nearly done over. The troops employed in it were continually arriving in England: and sickness was making such fearful ravages among those left, that it was not probable they would be able to hold possession of Walcheren long.

The Portuguese and Spanish accounts are late into September. Gen. Wellesley's army remained in Badajoz, in Spain, and had been reinforced.—The General had not visited Lisbon. The Spanish army lately under Cuesta, was commanded by Gen. Eguia; and was posted between the Tagus and Guadiana, and had a communication with the army of Vanegas in La Mancha. One corps of the French army, Ney's, had proceeded to Salamancha, probably to hold the Spanish force lately commanded by Romana, at Astorgas, in check.—The main force of the French in Spain, was stationed in a crescent extending from Coria, by Placentia, in Estremadura, to near the Tagus, in Castile, from thence to Toledo, Aranjuez, and to the Guadiana, towards La Mancha. Thus completely covering Madrid.—This force is stated at 62,000:—Of course superior to any thing the English and Spaniards have in its vicinity. All the rest of Spain was thinned of French troops, those remaining being confined to their strong holds, Perpignam, Pampaluna, Saragossa, Barcelona, &c. &c. Those besieging Gerona were not so strong as to prevent frequent supplies being sent into that heroic city. Mention was made of the depredatory movements of several corps of Spaniards, in various parts of Spain, besides those in which their larger armies were stationed. There had not been any severe fighting since the battle of Talavera.—The Spanish and Portuguese papers were assuming more confidence in their tone; and the decrees of the Supreme Governing Junta continued firm and full of hope.

The President's Proclamation renewing the Non-Intercourse Act, was published in London Sept. 12th. It produced considerable advances in the price of American produce. A London paper of Sept. 12, says, "it is to be hoped that Mr. Jackson's mission may be successful; at least, if it be not, the fault will not rest with his Majesty's government.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 27.

THE celebrated WILLIAM COBBET, of "Peter Porcupine" memory in the United States, has addressed two most able and luminous letters to his KING, upon the subject of "the maritime war against France." His great object appears to be to prove that what is commonly called the *coasting trade* continues to exist, in the dominions of Napoleon, including the continent of Europe generally, in a degree, and to an extent, almost incredible to those who are unacquainted with the real state of that commerce, and of course to demonstrate that the naval power of Britain, irresistible and Colossal as it is, has as yet been ineffectual for the purposes of a successful contest with France, and ought to undergo a radical alteration of its system. Speaking of the trade just mentioned, he says—"Along the coast of Naples, Tuscany, Genoa and Piedmont: from the southern provinces of France and Marseilles, through Cette, and the grand canal of Louis XIV. to Bordeaux, and thence along the Atlantic coast of France, the whole of the coast of Holland, and into the Elbe; in short, from the Baltic to the southern point of Italy, all the countries are connected by a chain of commercial intercourse, as complete, perhaps, as ever existed in the world, and as advantageous as it is extensive. This commerce is, by your Majesty's servants, spoken of under the degrading appellation of "a mere *coasting trade*;" but this is precisely that trade which is *really* advantageous to a nation.—If England were cut off from all communication with foreign nations, we should in point of strength and happiness, suffer nothing at all. But, cut off the communication between London and the coal mines, and the inhabitants of London must perish or disperse. There are several branches of our coasting trade, of a degree of importance, not, indeed, approaching nearly to this, but still of greater importance to us, than all our foreign commerce put together. If, for instance, only one year's interruption were to take place in the exchange of coals for timber between Cumberland, on the one part, and Hampshire and Sussex on the other part, the woods of these latter counties must be burnt to keep the people from perishing, whereas by the exchange now going on, these woods are preserved, the people have fuel in plenty, and that fuel, after having given comfort in that capacity, becomes a valuable manure for the land.—One year's interruption of this exchange, would do England more harm than would be done by the sinking of all foreign countries to the bottom of the sea. This is, however, only one instance, out of hundreds which might be enumerated, and without any more being said, it must, I think, be as clear as the sun at noon-day, that if the enemy were able to put a stop to our coasting trade, it might at once be asserted, that he had it in his power to reduce us to his own terms, be they what they might."

It will be perceived from this extract, that Cobbet is of the same opinion with SPENCE, that England's "strength and happiness" do not depend upon "communication with foreign nations." Cobbet, however, is a most ardent advocate for the doctrine that *not a sail but by England's permission should spread* upon the ocean. We do not say that there is a vast deal of inconsistency in this. Britain may be so situated, at this moment, as to render it necessary, in the opinion of some, that she should rule the ocean at her will, although she might live very well without commerce.

An intelligent writer, JAMES MILL, Esq, has replied to the publications of Spence and Cobbet upon commerce. In his introduction he gives the following description of his two opponents. "Mr. Spence appears, from his pamphlet, to have a considerable turn for abstract thinking, and to be a man of pretty extensive reading in political economy. But his mind has not been trained in the logic of enlarged and comprehensive views. He does not judge of an extensive and complicated subject from an exact knowledge of all its parts, of their various connections and relative importance. It is enough for him to seize some leading object, or some striking relation, and from these to draw conclusions with ingenuity to the whole. Mr. Cobbet is an author who deals more in assertion than in proof; and therefore a writer who gives reasons for what Mr. Cobbet affirms, is a very convenient coadjutor. Mr. Cobbet seems to form his opinions more frequently from a sort of intuition than from argument. His mind is but little accustomed to spread out before itself the intermediate ideas upon which his conclusions are founded; and the nature of the education it has received, from its own unaided progress and exertions, sufficiently accounts for this peculiarity. It is often the form rather than the matter in which he is deficient." There is some truth in this statement of Cobbet's manner of writing, but Mr. Mill appears not to have done him justice. However it may have been upon former occasions, Mr. Cobbet has, in the *Letters to the King*, spread, not only before his own mind, but before the monarch and the world, the "intermediate ideas" upon which his most interesting "conclusions" rest as upon a firm foundation. Turbulent, factious, versatile, he may indeed be, but he is certainly one of the MASTER MINDS of the British realm. His assertions merit the most calm investigation, and his arguments the most unprejudiced reflection.

Connected, as our own national independence and existence are, at the present most awful moment, with the ability of Great-Britain to maintain an equal if not a triumphant struggle with France, it is of vast importance to us to form correct opinions upon the policy and conduct of Britain at this crisis. If in fact that country be "independent of commerce," the demonstration of a truth so momentous must constitute a source of the most consoling and indeed joyous emotions, for it is extremely probable that the period is at hand when her commerce will cost her more than it is worth. We are not of the school of SPENCE and COBBET, but of that of D'AVENANT and ADAM SMITH. Britain might exist without commerce if she had neither debt nor navy, for in that case almost every man in the nation would be an agriculturist, a soldier, and a patriot, and the nation would be absolutely unconquerable, even by those whom the eloquent AMES so properly styled *The New Romans*.—But we must not reason upon things as they might be, but upon things as they are. Commerce is inseparably interwoven with every artery and fibre of the British body politic. Ingenious men may exercise their powers in attempting to convert "THIS ISLE, the greatest and the best of all the Main," into a modern Arcadia, but merchants and mariners will not easily be converted into wood-loppers and shepherds. Such fine fancies can never be changed into realities. Those who embrace clouds of this description, instead of the bright Juno of political truth, can never command our respect and confidence upon the most essential point in question, although many of their ideas may be deserving of the most profound consideration.

We are awfully impressed with the gloom and horror of the present prospects of Great-Britain, and shall think it our duty to paint the scene in its darkest colours. But let it be understood, once for all, that we are not among the number of those who despair. The white cliffs of Albion are not meer matter of moon-shine, to decorate the pages of the poet and the periods of the orator, but they have a real and substantial existence, and form a solid and impregnable barrier to the ambition of that Conqueror of Republics and Desolator of Empires, who is grasping at the dominion of the universe.—*Freeman's Journal*

Something like Negociation.

We are enabled to state, that a letter has been received in this city from a gentleman of the first respectability at Washington, dated on Monday last, which says, "Mr. Jackson has been every day at the office of the Secretary of State, since last Thursday."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 27.

Letters from Baltimore state, that Mr. Jackson had informed Mr. Secretary Smith, that he was authorized to settle on the terms agreed to by Mr. Erskine, provided the United States would extend their Non Intercourse to Holland, as being the vassal of France. The President has not authority to accede to this; the power to extend the Non-Intercourse Law appertaining solely to the Congress. Mr. Jackson's final despatches have been sent, and the Africaine will sail.

The new Spanish Minister, Don Onis, has not been received by our Government. He has, however, been treated with the utmost attention by the President of the United States, who assured him that it gave him infinite pain not to be able to receive him as Minister, which could not be done while Spain remained in its present unsettled state: and assured him at the same time, that no Minister from King Joseph could be received.

The Spanish frigate sails for Cadiz on Sunday, but Don Onis intends to remain in this country.

Yesterday orders were received by our Collector, to grant clearances to the ports of Gijon, St. Andero and St. Sebastians—ports in possession of King Joseph.

October 30.

By the ship Susan, Capt. Delano, in 42 days from Amsterdam, the Editors of the New-York Gazette, have received an account of the American vessels at Amsterdam; their situation and destination; which, together with the following extracts of letters, form the most material intelligence by this arrival.

It was reported at Amsterdam, that a peace had been concluded between Austria and France; but the report was not generally believed, though this event had been expected ever since the termination of the Armistice. Some difficulties had occurred in the negociations, and there was a probability at one time, of the recommencement of hostilities—and, indeed, such is the nature of our advices by this arrival, that it is extremely difficult to determine whether there will be peace or a continuation of war between these two nations.

Capt. Delano is the bearer of despatches from Mr. Armstrong, which were sent from Paris by express, and which reached Amsterdam on the 14th of September, the day before the Susan sailed. He also brings out despatches from the United States sch'r. Enterprise, Lieut. Tripp, which vessel was to sail for the United States, in about 14 days after the Susan. The Montezuma had sailed several days before the Susan, with despatches for America.

The British still held Flushing, and there was no expectation of their being obliged to give it up.

Capt. Delano was boarded off the Texel by a British armed brig.—The boarding officer informed him, that he sailed from England on the 14th Sept. and that news of the renewal of the American Non-Intercourse law, had reached there; and that it was published in London papers of the 12th September.

The propositions said to have been offered to our government, as stated in the subsequent letter, amounts to nothing, as the British Orders in Council are *retaliatory*, and will not, it has been declared by the British government, be *first* removed.

We are glad to find, that the French Council of Prizes have received orders to suspend the condemnation of American vessels, and hope that the property already unjustly condemned, may be restored.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 6, 1809.

"We are assured, that the American Minister has found, on his return here, a disposition to enter a-new upon Negociations; that orders have been given to the Council of Prizes, to suspend condemnations.—It is said that a despatch ship will be expedited to carry propositions, which have been made in substance as follows:

"That if England will raise her blockade as to France, she will revoke the Berlin decree, which declares all the British Islands in a state of blockade; that if the Orders in Council, of November, 1807, were revoked, the Decree of Milan of the 11th of December same year, should also cease.

"We have reason to believe, that these facts are true; but, we have been so often deceived, that we do not permit ourselves to draw any conclusion from them."

[We have seen three other letters, which corroborate the above statement.]

Extract of a letter dated 12th Sept. from a house of the first respectability in Amsterdam.

"The Embargo laid in our ports has been taken off—the American vessels arrived before the 31st July, return home in ballast—all those arrived since are ordered away, without unloading—their cargoes consist of prohibited articles—there is not much doing at our markets—the demand for produce is alone for *home* consumption, and prices are in consequence merely nominal.—To prevent the possibility of exporting colonial and other produce from this country to Germany, the French have drawn three lines of Custom-house officers round *our* frontiers, who seize every thing that falls in their hands; so that we are completely circumscribed in our commercial relations with our neighbours. You will readily conceive the impression these restraints make on People's minds.—Nothing but a general peace can relieve us from our present difficulties; but there is no appearance of such an event taking place between Great-Britain and France, and we doubt much whether the latter and Austria will come to terms."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 1.

FROM LISBON—LATE.

Since our last the Comet, Capt. Bartlett, has arrived from Lisbon, and brings the following information:—

"LISBON, SEPT. 24, 1809.

"The Head-Quarters, of the British army

which cut behind our position, and I was obliged to order a retreat on the heights above Banos, when I was again necessitated to detach a corps, in order to scour the road of Monte Major, by which I saw the enemy directing a column, and which road turned altogether the Puerto de Banos, a league in our rear.

At this time, Don Carlos Marquis de Estrague came up with his battalion of light infantry in the most gallant manner, took post along the heights commanding the road of Banos, which enabled me to send some of the Merida battalion on the mountains on our left commanding the main road, and which the enemy had tried to ascend.

The battalion of light infantry, the detachment of the legion on his right, continued, notwithstanding the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, to maintain their ground; but at six o'clock in the evening, three columns of the enemy mounted the height on our left, gained it, and poured such a fire on the troops below that longer defence was impracticable, and the whole was obliged to retire on the mountain on our left, leaving open the main road, along which a considerable column of cavalry immediately poured.

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ROBERT WILSON,

Sir A. Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Despatches were received last night from Lord Wellington which state, that his Lordship pursuing his retreat from Truxillo, had reached Elvas. It was supposed that he meant to proceed to Abrantes, while General Beresford retreated to Castel Branco.

Our troops have thus abandoned Spain, leaving behind them an impression both upon the minds of the Spaniards and of the French, highly to their honour. There are, however, some among us who seem most anxious to shift all the fault from the shoulders of the Junta and to lay it upon our General—who are desirous of having Lord Wellington considered as the author of the embarrassments that produced our retreat, and who call in question the propriety of his elevation to the Peerage. With singular inconsistency, they are angry with any one who blames the negligence and inactivity of the Junta, and yet would have had Lord Wellington place not the slightest reliance upon the promises made him by the Junta to send regular and abundant supplies to his army. As he was fighting their battles, it was impossible for him to imagine that they would neglect feeding his troops, and in the persuasion that the promises he had received would be fulfilled, he advanced and beat double his numbers. If he had incurred the risk of being surrounded by his enemy, if there had been disorder in his march, his conduct would have required explanation; but when we consider the perfect freedom in which he conducted his movements, and that he staid ten days at one place, (Jaraicejo,) very near the French on the Tagus, we really cannot but view the attack upon him as wholly unfounded.

The following summary of Foreign news, is copied from the Boston Centinel of Wednesday last:—

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our London dates, by an arrival in Providence, are brought down to the 12th September. No information of settled Peace between Austria and France, had then been received.—negotiation it was true continued; but the preparations for renewed war, on sides. We had remarked a long hesitience in the French papers on the subheir late "*great Ally.*"—It was the last dates, that Alexander had rage at some conduct of his broon, with respect to the division —that a coolness had ensued beemperors;—that Alexander had made peace with Sweden, without insisting on the exclusion of British commerce from Swedish ports, and that Prussia had been instigated by Russia, to assume a pigmy part of war; and had called Baron Hardenberg, a strong anti-gallician to her councils. Such were the reports.—Whether history or fable, time must determine.

The accounts from the interior of Germany are less problematical. The Tyrolese, Voralbergers, and other mountaineers near the Alps, had again resorted to arms to oppose French Tyranny.—Another William Tell, in the person of Andrew Hoffer, had appeared at their head; they had had frequent rencounters with detachments of French and Bavarian troops; and had compelled the most veteran Marshal of the French Empire (old Lefebvre) to retreat from their country into the bishopric of Salzsburg. These Patriots appeared inveterate; and to bid defiance to any force Napoleon, or his Bavarian ally, could spare to oppose them. Should war recommence on the Danube, they will make powerful devastations on Napoleon's rear.

The *late* Expedition to Holland, was nearly done over. The troops employed in it were continually arriving in England: and sickness was making such fearful ravages among those left, that it was not probable they would be able to hold possession of Walcheren long.

The Portuguese and Spanish accounts are late into September. Gen. Wellesley's army remained in Badajoz, in Spain, and had been reinforced.—The General had not visited Lisbon. The Spanish army lately under Cuesta, was commanded by Gen. Eguia; and was posted between the Tagus and Guadiana, and had a communication with the army of Vanegas in La Mancha. One corps of the French army, Ney's, had proceeded to Salamancha, probably to hold the Spanish force lately commanded by Romana, at Astorgas, in check.—The main force of the French in Spain, was stationed in a crescent extending from Coria, by Placentia, in Estremadura, to near the Tagus, in Castile, from thence to Toledo, Aranjuez, and to the Guadiana, towards La Mancha. Thus completely covering Madrid.—This force is stated at 62,000:—Of course superior to any thing the English and Spaniards have in its vicinity. All the rest of Spain was thinned of French troops, those remaining being confined to their strong holds, Perpignam, Pampaluna, Saragossa, Barcelona, &c. &c. Those besieging Gerona were not so strong as to prevent frequent supplies being sent into that heroic city. Mention was made of the depredatory movements of several corps of Spaniards, in various parts of Spain, besides those in which their larger armies were stationed. There had not been any severe fighting since the battle of Talavera.—The Spanish and Portuguese papers were assuming more confidence in their tone; and the decrees of the Supreme Governing Junta continued firm and full of hope.

The President's Proclamation renewing the Non-Intercourse Act, was published in London Sept. 12th. It produced considerable advances in the price of American produce. A London paper of Sept. 12, says, "it is to be hoped that Mr. Jackson's mission may be successful; at least, if it be not, the fault will not rest with his Majesty's government.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 27.

THE celebrated WILLIAM COBBET, of "Peter Porcupine" memory in the United States, has addressed two most able and luminous letters to his KING, upon the subject of "the maritime war against France." His great object appears to be to prove that what is commonly called the *coasting trade* continues to exist, in the dominions of Napoleon, including the continent of Europe generally, in a degree, and to an extent, almost incredible to those who are unacquainted with the real state of that commerce, and of course to demonstrate that the naval power of Britain, irresistible and Colossal as it is, has as yet been ineffectual for the purposes of a successful contest with France, and ought to undergo a radical alteration of its system. Speaking of the trade just mentioned, he says—"Along the coast of Naples, Tuscany, Genoa and Piedmont: from the southern provinces of France and Marseilles, through Cette, and the grand canal of Louis XIV. to Bordeaux, and thence along the Atlantic coast of France, the whole of the coast of Holland, and into the Elbe; in short, from the Baltic to the southern point of Italy, all the countries are connected by a chain of commercial intercourse, as complete, perhaps, as ever existed in the world, and as advantageous as it is extensive. This commerce is, by your Majesty's servants, spoken of under the degrading appellation of "a mere *coasting trade*;" but this is precisely that trade which is *really* advantageous to a nation.—If England were cut off from all communication with foreign nations, we should in point of strength and happiness, suffer nothing at all. But, cut off the communication between London and the coal mines, and the inhabitants of London must perish or disperse. There are several branches of our coasting trade, of a degree of importance, not, indeed, approaching nearly to this, but still of greater importance to us, than all our foreign commerce put together. If, for instance, only one year's interruption were to take place in the exchange of coals for timber between Cumberland, on the one part, and Hampshire and Sussex on the other part, the woods of these latter counties must be burnt to keep the people from perishing, whereas by the exchange now going on, these woods are preserved, the people have fuel in plenty, and that fuel, after having given comfort in that capacity, becomes a valuable manure for the land.—One year's interruption of this exchange, would do England more harm than would be done by the sinking of all foreign countries to the bottom of the sea. This is, however, only one instance, out of hundreds which might be enumerated, and without any more being said, it must, I think, be as clear as the sun at noon-day, that if the enemy were able to put a stop to our coasting trade, it might at once be asserted, that he had it in his power to reduce us to his own terms, be they what they might."

It will be perceived from this extract, that Cobbet is of the same opinion with SPENCE, that England's "strength and happiness" do not depend upon "communication with foreign nations." Cobbet, however, is a most ardent advocate for the doctrine that *not a sail but by England's permission should spread* upon the ocean. We do not say that there is a vast deal of inconsistency in this. Britain may be so situated, at this moment, as to render it necessary, in the opinion of some, that she should rule the ocean at her will, although she might live very well without commerce.

An intelligent writer, JAMES MILL, Esq, has replied to the publications of Spence and Cobbet upon commerce. In his introduction he gives the following description of his two opponents. "Mr. Spence appears, from his pamphlet, to have a considerable turn for abstract thinking, and to be a man of pretty extensive reading in political economy. But his mind has not been trained in the logic of enlarged and comprehensive views. He does not judge of an extensive and complicated subject from an exact knowledge of all its parts, of their various connections and relative importance. It is enough for him to seize some leading object, or some striking relation, and from these to draw conclusions with ingenuity to the whole. Mr. Cobbet is an author who deals more in assertion than in proof; and therefore a writer who gives reasons for what Mr. Cobbet affirms, is a very convenient coadjutor. Mr. Cobbet seems to form his opinions more frequently from a sort of intuition than from argument. His mind is but little accustomed to spread out before itself the intermediate ideas upon which his conclusions are founded; and the nature of the education it has received, from its own unaided progress and exertions, sufficiently accounts for this peculiarity. It is often the form rather than the matter in which he is deficient." There is some truth in this statement of Cobbet's manner of writing, but Mr. Mill appears not to have done him justice. However it may have been upon former occasions, Mr. Cobbet has, in the *Letters to the King*, spread, not only before his own mind, but before the monarch and the world the "intermediate ideas" upon which his most interesting "conclusions" rest as upon a firm foundation. Turbulent, factious, versatile, he may indeed be, but he is certainly one of the MASTER MINDS of the British realm. His assertions merit the most calm investigation, and his arguments the most unprejudiced reflection.

Connected, as our own national independence and existence are, at the present most awful moment, with the ability of Great-Britain to maintain an equal if not a triumphant struggle with France, it is of vast importance to us to form correct opinions upon the policy and conduct of Britain at this crisis. If in fact that country be "independent of commerce," the demonstration of a truth so momentous must constitute a source of the most consoling and indeed joyous emotions, for it is extremely probable that the period is at hand when her commerce will cost her more than it is worth. We are not of the school of SPENCE and COBBET, but of that of D'AVENANT and ADAM SMITH. Britain might exist without commerce if she had neither debt nor navy, for in that case almost every man in the nation would be an agriculturist, a soldier, and a patriot, and the nation would be absolutely unconquerable, even by those whom the eloquent AMES so properly styled *The New Romans.*—But we must not reason upon things as they might be, but upon things as they are. Commerce is inseparably interwoven with every artery and fibre of the British body politic. Ingenious men may exercise their powers in attempting to convert "THIS ISLE, the greatest and the best of all the Main," into a modern Arcadia, but merchants and mariners will not easily be converted into wood-loppers and shepherds. Such fine fancies can never be changed into realities. Those who embrace clouds of this description, instead of the bright Juno of political truth, can never command our respect and confidence upon the most essential point in question, although many of their ideas may be deserving of the most profound consideration.

We are awfully impressed with the gloom and horror of the present prospects of Great-Britain, and shall think it our duty to paint the scene in its darkest colours. But let it be understood, once for all, that we are not among the number of those who despair. The white cliffs of Albion are not meer matter of moon-shine, to decorate the pages of the poet and the periods of the orator, but they have a real and substantial existence, and form a solid and impregnable barrier to the ambition of that Conqueror of Republics and Desolator of Empires, who is grasping at the dominion of the universe.—*Freeman's Journal*

Something like Negociation.

We are enabled to state, that a letter has been received in this city from a gentleman of the first respectability at Washington, dated on Monday last, which says, "Mr. Jackson has been every day at the office of the Secretary of State, since last Thursday."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 27.

Letters from Baltimore state, that Mr. Jackson had informed Mr. Secretary Smith, that he was authorized to settle on the terms agreed to by Mr. Erskine, provided the United States would extend their Non Intercourse to Holland, as being the vassal of France. The President has not authority to accede to this; the power to extend the Non-Intercourse Law appertaining solely to the Congress. Mr. Jackson's final despatches have been sent, and the Africaine will sail.

The new Spanish Minister, Don Onis, has not been received by our Government. He has, however, been treated with the utmost attention by the President of the United States, who assured him that it gave him infinite pain not to be able to receive him as Minister, which could not be done while Spain remained in its present unsettled state: and assured him at the same time, that no Minister from King Joseph could be received.

The Spanish frigate sails for Cadiz on Sunday, but Don Onis intends to remain in this country.

Yesterday orders were received by our Collector, to grant clearances to the ports of Gijon, St. Andero and St. Sebastians—ports in possession of King Joseph.

October 30.

By the ship Susan, Capt. Delano, in 42 days from Amsterdam, the Editors of the New-York Gazette, have received an account of the American vessels at Amsterdam; their situation and destination; which, together with the following extracts of letters, form the most material intelligence by this arrival.

It was reported at Amsterdam, that a peace had been concluded between Austria and France; but the report was not generally believed, though this event had been expected ever since the termination of the Armistice. Some difficulties had occurred in the negociations, and there was a probability at one time, of the recommencement of hostilities—and, indeed, such is the nature of our advices by this arrival, that it is extremely difficult to determine whether there will be peace or a continuation of war between these two nations.

Capt. Delano is the bearer of despatches from Mr. Armstrong, which were sent from Paris by express, and which reached Amsterdam on the 14th of September, the day before the Susan sailed. He also brings out despatches from the United States sch'r. Enterprise, Lieut. Tripp, which vessel was to sail for the United States, in about 14 days after the Susan. The Montezuma had sailed several days before the Susan, with despatches for America.

The British still held Flushing, and there was no expectation of their being obliged to give it up.

Capt. Delano was boarded off the Texel by a British armed brig.—The boarding officer informed him, that he sailed from England on the 14th Sept. and that news of the renewal of the American Non-Intercourse law, had reached there; and that it was published in London papers of the 12th September.

The propositions said to have been offered to our government, as stated in the subsequent letter, amounts to nothing, as the British Orders in Council are *retaliatory*, and will not, it has been declared by the British government, be *first* removed.

We are glad to find, that the French Council of Prizes have received orders to suspend the condemnation of American vessels, and hope that the property already unjustly condemned, may be restored.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 6, 1809.

"We are assured, that the American Minister has found, on his return here, a disposition to enter a-new upon Negociations; that orders have been given to the Council of Prizes, to suspend condemnations.—It is said that a despatch ship will be expedited to carry propositions, which have been made in substance as follows:

"That if England will raise her blockade as to France, she will revoke the Berlin decree, which declares all the British Islands in a state of blockade; that if the Orders in Council, of November, 1807, were revoked, the Decree of Milan of the 11th of December same year, should also cease.

"We have reason to believe, that these facts are true; but, we have been so often deceived, that we do not permit ourselves to draw any conclusion from them."

[We have seen three other letters, which corroborate the above statement.]

Extract of a letter dated 12th Sept. from a house of the first respectability in Amsterdam.

"The Embargo laid in our ports has been taken off—the American vessels arrived before the 31st July, return home in ballast—all those arrived since are ordered away, without unloading—their cargoes consist of prohibited articles—there is not much doing at our markets—the demand for produce is alone for *home* consumption, and prices are in consequence merely nominal.—To prevent the possibility of exporting colonial and other produce from this country to Germany, the French have drawn three lines of Custom-house officers round *our* frontiers, who seize every thing that falls in their hands; so that we are completely circumscribed in our commercial relations with our neighbours. You will readily conceive the impression these restraints make on People's minds.—Nothing but a general peace can relieve us from our present difficulties; but there is no appearance of such an event taking place between Great-Britain and France, and we doubt much whether the latter and Austria will come to terms."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 1.

FROM LISBON—LATE.

Since our last the Comet, Capt. Bartlett, has arrived from Lisbon, and brings the following information:—

"LISBON, SEPT. 24, 1809.

"The Head-Quarters, of the British army

is at Badojoz :—Suppoſed to be about 25,000 ſtrong.—The Head-Quarters of the Portugueſe army [Beresford's] at Caſtle Branco ; but the troops in general are diſtributed in various parts of Beira, the better to ſubſiſt. The French army under Marſhals Soult and Victor, and General Sabaſtiani, eſtimated at 60 000. occupy Placentia, Almarez, the Archbiſhop's bridge and Toledo.—Ney is at Salamanca. The Spaniſh army maintains poſitions near the Sierra Morena."

PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

We have received by the Comet, a file of Liſbon Gazettes to the 23d September.—They contain many ſketches and ſome official accounts of War events in Spain.—But we ſee nothing in them which looks like deſpondency.

A Manreſſa article, (Aug. 20th) gives an account of the entrance of Don Ibanez into Girona, with 12,000 men, 1500 ſheep and quantities of wine, &c. ſent to the relief of that heroic city.—General Blake, under date of September 2d, alſo, ſtates, that the Marſhal Conde had broke the French lines, and thrown in ſuccors of proviſions, troops, &c. A Lerida article of Auguſt 20th, mentions the retreat of the French from Barbaſtro (in Arragon) to Saragoſſa, leaving their ſick and wounded behind, which fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

A Badajoz letter of 16th September gives the ſtrength and ſituation of the French corps. Marſhal Ney, with 14,000, was at Salamanca :—Soult, with 6000, at Placentia, Coria, &c.—Mortier, with 10,000, at Talavera : Victor, with 20,000, at Toledo, and Sebaſtiani, with 10,000, at Fuentabrada.—Total 62,000.

The ſame papers ſtate that the Spaniards had an army of 16,000 men at Aſtorga, behind Ney :—That the Eſtremadurian army (late Cueſta's) had its Head-Quarters at Truxillo, and extended from Jaraicejo to St. Vincent. The army under Venegas continued ſtationed in La'Carolina. He had had affairs of out poſts with the French corps (we believe Sebaſtiani's) which had purſued him ; in which as uſual the French loſs is made to exceed the Spaniſh. A Jaen (Andaluſia) article of Sept. 3d ſtates, that Venegas' army had been reinforced from the Eſtremadurian, and that its total was 46,818 men. By a Molina article it appeared that the Patriot authorities were eſtabliſhed, and inſurrections encouraged at Siguenea, and other places back of Madrid.

Theſe papers alſo contain official advices from Turkey, to the 16th May ; when the Turks had gained many advantages over the Ruſſians ; particularly before Iſmail.

November 3.

FROM ENGLAND.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Galen, Capt. Hinckley, from London. Put into ſeveral ports in the Britiſh Channel—at one of which Capt. H. obtained London papers of Sept. 13—from which the following articles are extracted :—

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

From the Statesman, an opposition paper.

We have long known that diſſenſions exiſted in the Cabinet—and *rumours* have for many months been in circulation, of the diſſolution of the preſent Junta. The Miniſterial papers were laſt night ordered to announce the probable retirement of three of the Cabinet Miniſters. Various are the ſpeculations on this communication, and the weſtern part of the metropolis is in full motion. The Duke of Portland, the *vigorous* Caſtlereagh, and the late Earl of Chatham, are the members to whom public opinion aſſigns retirement. This may or may not be a correct ſtatement—to us it ſeems a matter of abſolute indifference. The country, is brought by a *perseverance* in the politics and *ſyſtem* of Mr. Pitt, to the verge of deſtruction, and nothing but *reform* and *peace* can now ſave us.

The printed notices that have been iſſued by *ſome* of the Tax-gatherers, that the terrors of the Exchequer will be let looſe on defaulters after the 1ſt of October, and the intended reſignation of *many others*, who find the execution of the orders received from ſuperiors *impracticable*, are not amongſt the leaſt gloomy of our proſpects for the approaching winter.

The numbers of the ſick in Walcheren—on their paſſage from thence—and in the hoſpitals of England are confidently ſtated at near 16,000—and *Walcheren is now univerſally believed to be untenable*—In Spain the effects of famine and diſeaſe are felt by the feeble remains of our brave army, in a degree not much inferior.

We yeſterday with much regret announced the ſtoppage of a banking-houſe. The concerns of Sir M. Bloxam & Co. are known to bevery extenſive, and we lament to ſay, that the conſequences of this ſtoppage are already very ſeriouſly felt and particularly to the North of the metropolis, by ſeveral country banks.

From the Courier, a Miniſterial Paper.

The late Miniſtry are calling out, not for a partial, but a total change of Adminiſtration. In any partial one they ſee no hope for themſelves, and they are more indignant at ſuch an idea than if no change at all were rumoured. Nothing but the reſignation or diſmiſſal of all the Miniſters will content the late Miniſtry. becauſe nothing elſe could, they think, give them a chance of getting in again. It may be diſagreeable to them to recur to the evidence of experience ; but what correctives could they apply for any of the faults which they impute to the preſent Miniſtry ? That ſome changes however will take place—that two or three members of the Cabinet may retire is probable. We wiſh the Marquis of Wellſley were in the Cabinet.

Extract of a letter from an officer off Flushing September 2.

"The whole of our advanced ſquadron, that were up the Scheldt, have come down. Our troops have evacuated Bereland, and the French again have taken poſſeſſion of it. We *keep Walcheren at leaſt for the winter, and are making every preparation for its ſafety by ſurrounding it with gun-boats &c.* The troops in garriſon are very ſickly : it is reported no leſs a number than 8000 are ſtill in Walcheren. A fleet of tranſports ſails this day for England, with troops : and I underſtand Fluſhing, Middleburgh, &c. are to be garriſoned with 16 000. The enemy have an immenſe flotilla up the river at Bello. I had an opportunity of ſeeing them every day there for three weeks paſt, and ſincerely regret the opportunity was not given us to attack them. We expect to return home very ſoon."

DOVER, SEPT. 12.

No leſs than three brigs and a ſhip, the former, ſuppoſed to be tranſports, and the latter an American, were captured this morning, at three different periods between the hours of ſeven and nine, by two French privaters, who carried the brigs into Calais, and the ſhip into Boulogne.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1809.

The General Aſſembly of this State convened at South-Kingſtown on Wedneſday laſt.—WILLIAM JONES, Eſq. was re-elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives without oppoſition, and THOMAS BURGESS, Eſq. Clerk.

By the arrival here yeſterday of the Packet, Aurora, Caboone, from New York, we received papers of that city of Wednesday laſt, and the following letter, written a few minutes before the Packet ſailed.—The papers do not contain a ſingle article worth extracting.

"NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

"The Waſp has juſt arrived here from L'Orient, in 33 days.—She brings accounts that Bonaparte refuſes to relax his Decrees, and that Armſtrong ſays that we muſt fight either England or France.—That no peace had been made with Auſtria—on the contrary that it was ſuppoſed that hoſtilities had recommenced.—It is alſo ſaid, that Ruſſia joins Auſtria this time."

A treaty was concluded at Fort Wayne, on the 30th September, by his Excellency William Henry Harriſon, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and Commiſſioner on the part of the United States, with the Miammies, Potawatimies, and Eel River tribes of Indians ; by which they have ceded to the United States a tract of land on both ſides of the Wabaſh river, extending from the land heretofore owned by the United States around Vincennes, up to within 12 miles of Vermillion river. They alſo ceded by the ſame treaty a tract of 12 miles wide, extending along the former boundary line, eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Grenville, as high up as Fort Recovery.—The foregoing ceſſions are computed at 2,600,000 acres, and contain ſome of the fineſt land in the United States.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal ſtates, that Capt. Bennet, who violated the Britiſh territory, and ordered the ſhooting of a deſerter therein, had been found *guilty* and ſentenced to be *reprimanded*. The New-York Mercantile Advertiſer ſays, "his ſword has been returned to him, and he has reſumed the command of his company."

Connecticut Legiſlature.

The Derby Fiſhing Company have obtained a charter for a Bank, to be eſtabliſhed at Derby.

The Legiſlature have voted to procure 21,000 ſtand of arms, to be kept for the uſe of the State.

Let all those who were in the ranks of Democracy during Mr. ADAMS' adminiſtration read the following—and retrieve their own characters, before they utter unſupported accuſations againſt others—let them remove their own "beams," before they quarrel with others about "motes."

Extract from letter No. 13, written by the late Preſident ADAMS—and publiſhed in the "Boſton Patriot."

"*Did Mr. Hamilton recollect the ſtate of our preſſes ? Recollect the names and popular eloquence of the editors of the oppoſition papers ? That ſcoffing, ſcorning wit, and that caustic malignity of ſoul, which appeared ſo remarkably in all the writings of Thomas Paine and Callander, which, to the diſgrace of human nature, never fails to command attention and applauſe ? The Members of the Senate and the Houſe, who were decidedly againſt the adminiſtration, their continual intercourſe and communications with French Emiſſaries ?* The *hideous* clamour againſt the alien law, and ſedition law, both conſidered as levelled entirely againſt the French and their friends, and the ſurrender according to the Britiſh treaty of the Iriſh murderer Naſh, *Impoſed on the public for Jonathan Robbins ?* DID HE RECOLLECT THE INSURRECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. The univerſal and perpetual inflammatory publications againſt the land tax, ſtamp tax, coach tax, exciſe law, and eight per cent loan : Did he never ſee nor hear of the circular letters of Members of Congreſs from the middle and ſouthern ſtates ? Did he know nothing of the biting ſarcaſms the burning rage, againſt himſelf and his own army ? Did he know nothing of a kind of journal that was publiſhed of every irregular act of any officer or ſoldier, of every military puniſhment that was inflicted, under the appellation of the *Cannibal's progreſs ?* Did he ſee nothing of the *French cockades oſtentatiouſly exhibited againſt the American cockade ?*"

"*Had a French miniſter been ſeen here with his ſuite he would have been inſtantly informed of every ſource and ſymptom of diſcontent. Almoſt every Frenchman upon the continent, and they were then numerous in all the States, would have been employed in criminating the American government, in applauding the condeſcenſion of the French directory, and the friendly, conciliating diſpoſition of the French nation.* Nothing could have been kept ſecret ; the popular clamour for peace, on any terms, would have been very difficult, if not impoſſible, to reſiſt.—*The multitude in Philadelphia, as it was, were almoſt as ripe to pull me out of my houſe, as they had been to dethrone Waſhington in the time of Genet. Even the night of the faſt day, the ſtreets were crowded with multitudinous aſſemblages of people, eſpecially that before my door, and kept in order only, as many people thought, by a military parol, ordered I believe, by the Gov. of Pennſylvania.*"

"After enumerating all the ſymptoms of the popular bias, it would be frivolous to enlarge upon the converſations of which I was informed, at taverns and inſurance offices, *threatening violence to the President, by pulling him out of his chair, upon the French cockades that were every where paraded before my eyes, in oppoſition to the black cockade, or upon the declarations and oaths, which I know were made by no ſmall numbers, that if we went to war with France,* AND THE FRENCH SHOULD COME HERE, THEY WOULD JOIN THEM AGAINST THE FEDERALISTS AND THE ENGLISH."

MARRIED.—In this town on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *BENJAMIN WEAVER* to Miſs *HANNAH BRIGGS*, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Briggs, both of this town.

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Alſo for ſale as above, a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at an Store in the United States : BIBLES of every deſcription and price : PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS a great variety both of ſizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity.—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES, of every ſize and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in uſe, well bound and good paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER, &c. &c.—all which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1809, at XI o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the firſt fair day after.

SEVERAL Houſe Lots, lying on Barney-ſtreet continued. The central and unconfined ſituation of theſe Lots, their extenſive and beautiful proſpect, together with the great riſe of the adjacent Land in value, within a few months, render them well worth the attention of the builder or ſpeculator. Conditions which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 1ſt day of January 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premiſes, in virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c.

ALL the right, title and intereſt, of *Edward Stanhope*, deceaſed, (including the Widow's right of dower) in and unto one certain Lot of Land, ſituated in Newport, on Eaſton's point, ſo called, being the 117th Lot of the firſt diviſion of an allotment of ſaid Point, with the Dwelling-Houſe &c. thereon ſtanding.—Conditions made known at time of Sale.

MARY STANHOPE, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS D. STALL, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

New Goods.

Job Shearman,

Has juſt received and for Sale,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are ſuperfine Broadcloths ; mill'd Cloths for Gentlemen's Coats and Surtouts ; Circaſſian Cloths for Ladies, of the lateſt colours ; one bale of Carpets. He will ſhortly receive an additional aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Newport, 3d of 11th mo. 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114 Thames Street.

HAS juſt receiv'd and is now expoſing for ſale, an extenſive aſſortment of Engliſh, India and French GOODS, which he is determined to ſell remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE brig HIRAM, now lying at Gardner's Wharf, burthen 100 Tons, 6 years old. For terms and inventory, apply to EDWARD EASTON, JOHN PRICE, jun, or CHARLES DEVENS.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AN Elegant Mahogany BILLIARD TABLE, almoſt new, with all its apparatus.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

TO LET,

For the term of Five Years, or a ſhorter term.

A FARM in South-Kingſtown, in that part called Boſton neck, formerly owned by JOHN JENCKS, of Providence, deceaſed, and now owned by the Subſcriber conſiſting of about 350 Acres. The advantages of ſea manure belonging to ſaid Farm are too well known to require deſcription. The tenant will be allowed to make payment of the greateſt part of the rent in improvements or repairs, ſuch as making wall, cutting and clearing the land of buſhes, &c. &c. The tenant to give good ſecurity for the performance of the conditions in the leaſe on his part. For further particulars and terms enquire of the Subſcriber in Briſtol.—Applications to be made before the 25th of December next.

JAMES D'WOLF.

Briſtol, Oct. 30, 1809.

is at Badojoz :—Suppoſed to be about 25,000 ſtrong.—The Head-Quarters of the Portugueſe army [Beresford's] at Caſtle Branco ; but the troops in general are diſtributed in various parts of Beira, the better to ſubſiſt. The French army under Marſhals Soult and Victor, and General Sabaſtiani, eſtimated at 60 000. occupy Placentia, Almarez, the Archbiſhop's bridge and Toledo.—Ney is at Salamanca. The Spaniſh army maintains poſitions near the Sierra Morena."

PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

We have received by the Comet, a file of Liſbon Gazettes to the 23d September.—They contain many ſketches and ſome official accounts of War events in Spain.—But we ſee nothing in them which looks like deſpondency.

A Manreſſa article, (Aug. 20th) gives an account of the entrance of Don Ibanez into Girona, with 12,000 men, 1500 ſheep, and quantities of wine, &c. ſent to the relief of that heroic city.—General Blake, under date of September 2d, alſo, ſtates, that the Marſhal Conde had broke the French lines, and thrown in ſuccors of proviſions, troops, &c. A Lerida article of Auguſt 20th, mentions the retreat of the French from Barbaſtro (in Arragon) to Saragoſſa, leaving their ſick and wounded behind, which fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

A Badajoz letter of 16th September gives the ſtrength and ſituation of the French corps. Marſhal Ney, with 14,000, was at Salamanca :—Soult, with 6000, at Placentia, Coria, &c.—Mortier, with 10,000, at Talavera : Victor, with 20,000, at Toleda, and Sebaſtiani, with 10,000, at Fuentabrada.—Total 62,000.

The ſame papers ſtate that the Spaniards had an army of 16,000 men at Aſtorga, behind Ney :—That the Eſtremadurian army (late Cueſta's) had its Head-Quarters at Truxillo, and extended from Jaraicejo to St. Vincent. The army under Venegas continued ſtationed in La'Carolina. He had had affairs of out poſts with the French corps (we believe Sebaſtiani's) which had purſued him ; in which as uſual the French loſs is made to exceed the Spaniſh. A Jaen (Andaluſia) article of Sept. 3d ſtates, that Venegas' army had been reinforced from the Eſtremadurian, and that its total was 46,818 men. By a Molina article it appeared that the Patriot authorities were eſtabliſhed, and inſurrections encouraged at Siguenea, and other places back of Madrid.

Theſe papers alſo contain official advices from Turkey, to the 16th May ; when the Turks had gained many advantages over the Ruſſians ; particularly before Iſmail.

November 3.

FROM ENGLAND.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Galen, Capt. Hinckley, from London. Put into ſeveral ports in the Britiſh Channel—at one of which Capt. H. obtained London papers of Sept. 13—from which the following articles are extracted :—

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

From the Statesman, an opposition paper.

We have loug known that diſſenſions exiſted in the Cabinet—and *rumours* have for many months been in circulation, of the diſſolution of the preſent Junta. The Miniſterial papers were laſt night ordered to announce the probable retirement of three of the Cabinet Miniſters. Various are the ſpeculations on this communication, and the weſtern part of the metropolis is in full motion. The Duke of Portland, the *vigorous* Caſtlereagh, and the late Earl of Chatham, are the members to whom public opinion aſſigns retirement. This may or may not be a correct ſtatement—to us it ſeems a matter of abſolute indifference. The country, is brought by a *perſeverance* in the politics and *ſyſtem* of Mr. Pitt, to the verge of deſtruction, and nothing but *reform* and *peace* can now ſave us.

The printed notices that have been iſſued by *ſome* of the Tax-gatherers. that the terrors of the Exchequer will be let looſe on defaulters after the 1ſt of October, and the intended reſignation of *many others*, who find the execution of the orders received from ſuperiors *impracticable*, are not amongſt the leaſt gloomy of our proſpects for the approaching winter.

The numbers of the ſick in Walcheren—on their paſſage from thence—and in the hoſpitals of England are confidently ſtated at near 16,000—and *Walcheren is now univerſally believed to be untenable*—In Spain the effects of famine and diſeaſe are felt by the feeble remains of our brave army, in a degree not much inferior.

We yeſterday with much regret announced the ſtoppage of a banking-houſe. The concerns of Sir M. Bloxam & Co. are known to bevery extenſive, and we lament to ſay, that the conſequences of this ſtoppage are already very ſeriouſly felt and particularly to the North of the metropolis, by ſeveral country banks.

From the Courier, a Miniſterial Paper.

The late Miniſtry are calling out, not for a partial, but a total change of Adminiſtration. In any partial one they ſee no hope for themſelves, and they are more indignant at ſuch an idea than if no change at all were rumoured. Nothing but the reſignation or diſmiſſal of all the Miniſters will content the late Miniſtry. becauſe nothing elſe could, they think, give them a chance of getting in again. It may be diſagreeable to them to recur to the evidence of experience ; but what correctives could they apply for any of the faults which they impute to the preſent Miniſtry ? That ſome changes however will take place—that two or three members of the Cabinet may retire is probable. We wiſh the Marquis of Wellſley were in the Cabinet.

Extract of a letter from an officer off Flushing
September 8.

"The whole of our advanced ſquadron, that were up the Scheldt, have come down. Our troops have evacuated Bereland, and the French again have taken poſſeſſion of it, We *keep Walcheren at leaſt for the winter, and are making every preparation for its ſafety by ſurrounding it with gun-boats, &c.* The troops in garriſon are very ſickly : it is reported no leſs a number than 8000 are ſtill in Walcheren. A fleet of tranſports ſails this day for England, with troops : and I underſtand Fluſhing, Middleburgh, &c. are to be garriſoned with 16 000. The enemy have an immenſe flotilla up the river at Lillo. I had an opportunity of ſeeing them every day there for three weeks paſt, and ſincerely regret the opportunity was not given us to attack them. We expect to return home very ſoon."

DOVER, SEPT. 12.

No leſs than three brigs and a ſhip, the former, ſuppoſed to be tranſports, and the latter an American, were captured this morning, at three different periods between the hours of ſeven and nine, by two French privaters, who carried the brigs into Calais, and the ſhip into Boulogne.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1809.

The General Aſſembly of this State convened at South-Kingſtown on Wedneſday laſt.—WILLIAM JONES, Eſq. was re-elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives without oppoſition, and THOMAS BURGESS, Eſq. Clerk.

By the arrival here yesterday of the Packet, Aurora, Caboone, from New York, we received papers of that city of Wednesday last, and the following letter, written a few minutes before the Packet sailed.—The papers do not contain a single article worth extracting.

"NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

"The Waſp has juſt arrived here from L'Orient, in 33 days.—She brings accounts that Bonaparte refuſes to relax his Decrees, and that Armſtrong ſays that we muſt fight either England or France.—That no peace had been made with Auſtria—on the contrary that it was ſuppoſed that hoſtilities had recommenced.—It is alſo ſaid, that Ruſſia joins Auſtria this time."

A treaty was concluded at Fort Wayne, on the 30th September, by his Excellency William Henry Harriſon, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and Commiſſioner on the part of the United States, with the Miammies, Potawatimies, and Eel River tribes of Indians ; by which they have ceded to the United States a tract of land on both ſides of the Wabaſh river, extending from the land heretofore owned by the United States around Vincennes, up to within 12 miles of Vermillion river. They alſo ceded by the ſame treaty a tract of 12 miles wide, extending along the former boundary line, eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Grenville, as high up as Fort Recovery.—The foregoing ceſſions are computed at 2,600,000 acres, and contain ſome of the fineſt land in the United States.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal ſtates, that Capt. Bennet, who violated the Britiſh territory, and ordered the ſhooting of a deſerter therein, had been found *guilty* and ſentenced to be *reprimanded*. The New-York Mercantile Advertiſer ſays, "his ſword has been returned to him, and he has reſumed the command of his company."

Connecticut Legislature.

The Derby Fiſhing Company have obtained a charter for a Bank, to be eſtabliſhed at Derby.

The Legiſlature have voted to procure 21,000 ſtand of arms, to be kept for the uſe of the State.

Let all those who were in the ranks of Democracy during Mr. ADAMS' administration read the following—and retrieve their own characters, before they utter unsupported accusations against others—let them remove their own "beams," before they quarrel with others about "motes."

Extract from letter No. 13, written by the late Preſident ADAMS—and publiſhed in the "Boſton Patriot."

"*Did Mr. Hamilton recollect the state of our presses ? Recollect the names and popular eloquence of the editors of the opposition papers ? That scoffing, scorning wit, and that caustic malignity of soul, which appeared so remarkably in all the writings of Thomas Paine and Callander, which, to the disgrace of human nature, never fails to command attention and applause ? The Members of the Senate and the House, who were decidedly against the administration, their continual intercourse and communications with French Emissaries ?* The *hideous* clamour againſt the alien law, and ſedition law, both conſidered as levelled entirely againſt the French and their friends, and the ſurrender according to the Britiſh treaty of the Iriſh murderer Naſh, *Impoſed on the public for Jonathan Robbins ?* DID HE RECOLLECT THE INSURRECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. The univerſal and perpetual inflammatory publications againſt the land tax, ſtamp tax, coach tax, exciſe law, and eight per cent loan : Did he never ſee nor hear of the circular letters of Members of Congreſs from the middle and ſouthern ſtates ? Did he know nothing of the biting ſarcaſms the burning rage, againſt himſelf and his own army ? Did he know nothing of a kind of journal that was publiſhed of every irregular act of any officer or ſoldier, of every military puniſhment that was inflicted, under the appellation of the *Cannibal's progress ?* Did he ſee nothing of the *French cockades oſtentatiouſly exhibited againſt the American cockade ?*"

"*Had a French minister been seen here with his suite he would have been instantly informed of every source and symptom of discontent. Almost every Frenchman upon the continent, and they were then numerous in all the States, would have been employed in criminating the American government, in applauding the condescension of the French directory, and the friendly, conciliating disposition of the French nation.* Nothing could have been kept ſecret ; the popular clamour for peace, on any terms, would have been very difficult, if not impoſſible, to reſiſt.—*The multitude in Philadelphia, as it was, were almost as ripe to pull me out of my house, as they had been to dethrone Washington in the time of Genet. Even the night of the fast day, the streets were crowded with multitudinous assemblages of people, especially that before my door, and kept in order only, as many people thought, by a military parol, ordered I believe, by the Gov. of Pennsylvania.*"

"After enumerating all the ſymptoms of the popular bias, it would be frivolous to enlarge upon the converſations of which I was informed, at taverns and inſurance offices, *threatening violence to the President, by pulling him out of his chair, upon the French cockades that were every where paraded before my eyes, in opposition to the black cockade, or upon the declarations and oaths, which I know were made by no small numbers, that if we went to war with France,* AND THE FRENCH SHOULD COME HERE, THEY WOULD JOIN THEM AGAINST THE FEDERALISTS AND THE ENGLISH."

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—At New-Shoreham, on the 25th ult. Miſs *TAMAR RATHBONE*, daughter of the late Walter Rathbone, Eſq. in the 46th year of her age.

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MEDICAL WORKS.

Charles Bell's Operative Surgery—Benjamin Bell's System of Surgery—Wilson on Febrile Diseases—Currie's Medical Reports—Hamilton on Purgative Medicines—Denman's Midwifery—Cheſelden's Anatomy—Cullen's Practice—Haller's Phyſiology—and many other valuable Medical Works are for sale as above.

Alſo for ſale as above, a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at an Store in the United States : BIBLES of every deſcription and price : PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS a great variety both of ſizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity.—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES, of every ſize and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in-uſe, well bound and good paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER, &c. &c.—all which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1809, at XI o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day after.

SEVERAL Houſe Lots, laying on Barney-ſtreet continued. The central and unconfined ſituation of theſe Lots, their extenſive and beautiful proſpect, togteher with the great riſe of the adjacent Land in value, within a few months, render them well worth the attention of the builder or ſpeculator. Conditions which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 1st day of January 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, in virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c.

ALL the right, title and intereſt, of *Edward Stanhope*, deceaſed, (including the Widow's right of dower) in and unto one certain Lot of Land, ſituated in Newport, on Eaſton's point, ſo called, being the 117th Lot of the firſt diviſion of an allotment of ſaid Point, with the Dwelling-Houſe &c. thereon ſtanding.—Conditions made known at time of Sale.

MARY STANHOPE, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS D. STALL, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

New Goods.

Job Shearman,

Has just received and for Sale,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are ſuperfine Broadcloths ; mill'd Cloths for Gentlemen's Coats and Surtouts ; Circaſſian Cloths for Ladies, of the lateſt colours ; one bale of Carpets. He will ſhortly receive an additional aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Newport, 3d of 11th mo. 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

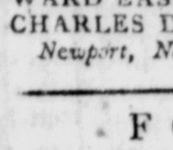
Peter P. Remington,

No. 114 Thames Street.

HAS juſt received and is now expoſing for ſale, an extenſive aſſortment of Engliſh, India and French GOODS, which he is determined to ſell remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,



THE brig HIRAM, now lying at Gardner's Wharf, burthen 100 Tons, 6 years old. For terms and inventory, apply to EDWARD EASTON, JOHN PRICE, jun, or CHARLES DEVENS.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AN Elegant Mahogany BILLIARD TABLE, almoſt new, with all its apparatus.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

TO LET,

For the term of Five Years, or a shorter term.

A FARM in South-Kingſtown, in that part called Boſton neck, formerly owned by JOHN JENCKS, of Providence, deceaſed, and now owned by the Subſcriber conſiſting of about 350 Acres. The advantages of ſea manure belonging to ſaid Farm are too well known to require deſcription. The tenant will be allowed to make payment of the greateſt part of the rent in improvements or repairs, ſuch as making wall, cutting and clearing the land of buſhes, &c. &c. The tenant to give good ſecurity for the performance of the conditions in the leaſe on his part. For further particulars and terms enquire of the Subſcriber in Briſtol.—Applications to be made before the 25th of December next.

JAMES D'WOLF.

Briſtol, Oct. 30, 1809.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

HAS just received a few more copies of the TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE; by order of the government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean, 1 vol. embellished by a map of the country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Also, a few more copies of the MEMOIRS of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

And a few more copies of that new and elegant Poem, entitled GERTRUDE OF WYOMING, a Pennsylvanian tale: and other Poems—by Thomas Campbell, author of "the Pleasures of Hope."

ARTICLES FOR SEAMEN.

Also for sale as above,

The sixth edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, recently published.—Among the numerous additions to this work, are, the valuable directions for sailing to and from the River Mississippi, by the Harbour Master of New-Orleans and several valuable communications and directions respecting the American fishing-trade. This edition although greatly superior to the last, sells for the same price.

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The new improved WEST-INDIA PILOT, containing charts of all the West-India Islands.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARINERS, respecting the management of Ships at Single Anchor, and general rules for sailing.

Also, NAUTICAL ALMANACKS—SEAMEN's JOURNALS—GEOGRAPHIES and GAZETTEERS—DICTIONARIES—WALSH's MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC—QUILLS, WRITING PAPER, LEAD PENCILS, LOG-BOOK PAPER, and almost every other article in the Stationary line, all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Oct. 20, 1809.

Jamaica Rum & Martinique Molasses.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

42 Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, high 4th proof and sweet flavoured.
38 Hogsheads Martinique Retailing MOLASSES.

Newport. Oct. 6, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
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SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

Extract from an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief, support, employment, and removal of the Poor."

SECTION 15.—*And be it further enacted* That in case any Tavern-keeper, Innholder, Victualler, or any other person whomsoever, inhabitant in any town within this State, shall entertain or keep in his or her house, any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing, to the President of the Town-Council, such persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars, for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town Treasurer of such Town, before any Justice or Warden, to and for the use of such Town.

By Order of the Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*
Newport, Oct. 3, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers, and saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods: and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

MARY SMITH,

No. 15, *Washington-street, Has for Sale.*

5000 Bunches ONIONS, in good order for shipping and a quantity of Beets and Carrots.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198. in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport 5th mo. 16th 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:

75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 8, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts made on the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

A complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs, and feint lines, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap and Letter-Paper:—250 reams Burbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for sale as above in either large or small quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above, by the groce, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book Store whatsoever.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick flirting, India and Scotch book muslins, and muslin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Irish linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson-skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also, the following fresh imported Dry Goods.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-House, half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and consists of mowing, ploughing, pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually, is well watered by the above river, and a number of living springs There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling-House, barn and other out-houses entirely new, and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard just, beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decayed.

Twe Farms in the first society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting-House, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres, with a large good one story house, with two chimnies, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out-houses, &c. all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing, and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a small one story farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.

Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 115 acres, with a one story House, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a House and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms, and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase, on the payment of annual interest.

The Subscriber also offers for sale, an eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the same distance from Stafford springs; lately occupied as a Tavern and store by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished House and store, two barns, one entirely new and large, having sufficient stabling, and every necessary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with considerable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Also, ten acres of woodland within one mile of the above stand.

Also, One hundred thousand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flourishing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelson, and Rootstown; settled from thirty to sixty families in each town. These towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grist mills and saw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is situated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in several tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres. not surveyed into lots and which the subscriber will sell either by the whole township or tract, or by any less quantity, as may best suit purchasers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unsettled towns and tracts, will be considerably less than those towns which are settling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchase, the advantage of a first choice, but also will secure to them, the rise in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the most liberal terms given to purchasers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 1809.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN HICKS, late of Newport, deceased, having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make payment forthwith, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted, are requested to bring in their claims to the Subscribers, or either of them at either of their dwellings.

THOMAS WICKHAM,
STEPHEN CARDONE.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Camboose and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next, North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE:

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour: Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter.*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington-street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker.* Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling-House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given.—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 13, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. *FOR SALE,*

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern, and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 24, 1809.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

HAS just received a few more copies of the TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE; by order of the government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean, 1 vol. embellished by a map of the country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian Chiefs.

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JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

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JOHN G. EASTON.
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

MARY SMITH,

No. 15, *Washington-street, Has for Sale.*

5000 Bunches ONIONS, in good order for shipping and a quantity of Beets and Carrots.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House. No. 198. in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport 5th mo. 16th 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *Thames-Street.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:

75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts made at the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale by
L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

A complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs, and feint lines, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap and Letter-Paper:—250 reams Burbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for sale as above in either large or small quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above, by the grose, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book-Store whatsoever.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazetts, rattinetts, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambrick shirting, India and Scotch book muslins, and muslin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figur'd leno, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown linens, one box fine and low priced Irish linens, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson-skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also, the following fresh imported Dry Goods.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-House, half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skungamug river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and consists of mowing, ploughing, pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually, is well watered by the above river, and a number of living springs. There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling-House, barn and other out-houses entirely new, and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door; a thrifty young orchard just beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decayed.

Two Farms in the first society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting-House, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres, with a large good one story house, with two chimnies, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out-houses, &c. all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing, and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a small one story farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.

Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 115 acres, with a one story House, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a House and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms, and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase, on the payment of annual interest.

The Subscriber also offers for sale, an eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the same distance from Stafford springs; lately occupied as a Tavern and store by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished House and store, two barns, one entirely new and large, having sufficient stabling, and every necessary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with considerable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Also, ten acres of woodland within one mile of the above stand.

Also, One hundred thousand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flourishing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelson, and Rootstown; settled from thirty to sixty families in each town. These towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grist mills and saw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is situated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in several tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not surveyed into lots, and which the subscriber will sell either by the whole township or tract, or by any less quantity, as may best suit purchasers. *It will be noticed*, that the price of land in the unsettled towns and tracts, will be considerably less than those towns which are settling, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchase, the advantage of a first choice, but also will secure to them, the rise in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the most liberal terms given to purchasers. EPHRAIM ROOT.

☞ For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq. at Hartford, Connecticut.

Hartford, (Con.) October 8, 1809.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN HICKS, late of Newport, deceased, having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make payment forthwith, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted, are requested to bring in their claims to the Subscribers, or either of them at either of their dwellings.

THOMAS WICKHAM,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next, North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn: 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars, Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off.—*Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by *Giles Barker*. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling-House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given.—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 13, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern, and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South-Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 24, 1809.